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SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

Every now and then the voice of some critical Cassandra is heard to prophesy dire things concerning the fate of literature. The great writers are all dying, and none appear to take their places. Civilization is becoming more and more material, and idealism is everywhere being crowded to the wall. Men look to the poets for diversion, but no longer find in them the bread of life. Now materialism, as Mr. Herbert Paul remarks in a recent "Contemporary" article, "is a good mouth-filling word, upon which anyone in search of an explanation may seize. What, it might be asked, can you expect of a generation which speaks of the British flag as an 'asset'? Who would now reject even a small portion of the world for fear of losing his own soul?" But literature has survived the menace of asphyxiation by materialism a number of times already, and will probably continue to do so, however seemingly imminent the death-agony. It is not so much toward materialism as toward science that we should look for the corrosive influence that now imperils all the arts, literature among them. This is the text of Mr. Paul's essay, which has for its title the ominous question, "Is Literature Dying?" and which takes a less hopeful view of the situation than that which we are disposed to advance.

A few sentences will serve to illustrate our writer's statement of his case. "The scientific spirit seems now to dominate everything. The world in future is to be governed from the laboratory. It used to be said by those of old time that science had a definite province, beyond which was the realm of literature, conduct, imagination, faith. Modern science seeks to remove the boundaries, to claim all knowledge for its province, and to say that what it does not know is not knowledge. . . . When, if ever, science is finally enthroned as the goddess of reason, the one source of real truth here below, the arbitress of human destiny, the dictatress of the world, literature must gradually subside into a tale of little meaning, a relic of the past. The legendary mathematician's comment on 'Paradise Lost' (a very fine poem, but I don't quite see what it all goes to prove), may have

shown him to be in advance of his age. For though 'Paradise Lost' probably numbers more readers than the 'Principia,' it has not extended the boundaries of human knowledge." This seems a plausible argument, but it is based upon a fallacious distinction. Let us grant that science has all knowledge for its province; the admission does not in the least impair the claim of literature, which has the coequal, if not the superior, right to rule over that province by virtue of its appeal to the emotional side of human nature. Science and literature in their relations to one another and to man, simply illustrate anew the coordination of temporal and spiritual authority that history shows to have been workable for many centuries in many lands. It is only what theologians style "science falsely so-called" that seeks to usurp the place of literature; science truly conceived does loyal service to literature by keeping it supplied with fresh materials for its shaping agency. Has Mr. Paul forgotten his Wordsworth? Nothing truer was ever penned than the famous saying: "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all science."

The discouraging conclusion of our essayist's argument is formulated in the following series of propositions: "There is enough poetry in the world already. It must be waste of time to make more. Science is to literature as life to death. To become really scientific is a resurrection. If these views are widely held, more widely every day, the question at the head of this article must be answered in the affirmative. It may be a euthanasia, a gradual and easy decay. But it is as certain as it is gradual." We have already stated what seems to be a sufficient reason for holding this reckless use of the words "must" and "certain" as extremely ill-advised. The writer ignores the fundamental elements of the problem, and his finding has only the narrow support of certain temporary conditions, of a mere phase in the progress of our culture. That phase, we will freely allow him, shows us to be suffering just now from the arrogance of positivism and the corresponding defect of imagination, from an excess of materialism over humanism, of realism over idealism, and of the claims of the flesh over those of the spirit. As a statement of the existing situation and outlook, Mr. Paul's complaint is probably not overdrawn, the colors of his picture are perhaps no darker than are justifiable. We heartily agree with him in his scoring of the present-day evils of irreverence and philistinism, and "the crass-

ness of unidealized prosperity." His list of the influences now hostile to literature might be considerably extended, or at least particularized, to even more dismal effect. The degrading uses which are made of literature in our educational machinery would supply a fruitful theme for exploitation. Another would be supplied by the unconscionable activities of the commercially-minded persons who provide us with a large share of the books, and a still larger share of the periodicals, that we read. We may, in short, find ourselves in substantial agreement with Mr. Paul, or with any other reporter who looks upon the present age as one of literary retrogression, but we must part company with all such observers when they endeavor to persuade us that the doom of literature is at last sealed.

For we have only to look back a hundred years or so to discover literature springing radiantly into renewed life from a social and intellectual soil seemingly as sterile as that of these discouraging days in which we live. As Mr. Watts-Dunton has pointed out, mankind alternates between two great impulses, the impulse of acceptance, and the impulse of wonder. Although science is doing its best to destroy in us the impulse to look with wondering eyes upon the world, we are by no means in the desperate case of our eighteenth-century forbears. Perhaps we are yet destined to as low a descent before the awakening comes. But if the past has any lesson at all for us, it is the lesson that the spirit of man, although subdued for a season, always contrives to reassert itself, refusing to be forever fed upon the husks of mere knowledge, demanding also for its full sustenance those elements of awe and rapture and reverent faith which science alone cannot offer, and which it is the holy mission of literature to furnish for the famishing soul.

CASUAL COMMENT.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE is the subject of an illuminating essay in Mr. Sidney Lee's recent book, "Shakespeare and the Modern Stage." Mr. Lee gives the history of the various attempts made by England to commemorate her great poet, and marshals all the arguments to show the fitness and necessity for such celebration. Particularly does he dispose of those projects which would make of a Shakespearean memorial the tag to some utilitarian purpose—a lectureship foundation, a school for actors, or an endowed theatre. It is to be feared that England is not yet ready for a spontaneous and general tribute to Shakespeare. There is no such love for the things of the mind, no such passionate adoration for the kings of art, in that country, as exist in many other nations or lands. Standing in

Burns's cottage in Ayrshire one can see a continual stream of Scotch people flowing in and out, — small merchants, farmers, drovers, women and children, — and from their wet eyes and trembling lips one can gather the force of the feeling which has dotted the west of Scotland with magnificent monuments to Burns. But nobody goes to Stratford except Americans. England is the Martha of nations, careful in material matters, careless about ideal ones. For her warriors and statesmen she has glorious rewards and gorgeous graves. But the "Poets' Corner" of Westminster Abbey has a sneering sound. Yet with all her worship of success and power she has produced no man of action of the first rank, none the world would place level with Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, or Napoleon. *Per contra* she has produced the supreme creative artist of mankind.

THE REFERENCE-LIBRARY IDEA has been usefully applied in establishing the Department of Legislative Reference of the city of Baltimore, with Dr. Horace E. Flack, a Johns Hopkins graduate, at its head. This new municipal department, which began its beneficent existence with the opening of the year, is probably unique, in this country at least, although Boston and Chicago have well-managed and very useful bureaus of statistics, and the state libraries of Wisconsin and California conduct somewhat similar departments. Indeed, the Baltimore enterprise appears to owe its birth to the reference librarian at Madison, Dr. Charles McCarthy, a man fertile in ideas and zealous in their dissemination. The economic need of municipal and also state and national bureaus or departments of legislative reference can be readily understood; but for details as to the legitimate functions of these governmental data-gatherers, we must, for lack of space, content ourselves with referring to the able and, we doubt not, cheerfully communicative head of the Baltimore bureau, or to Miss Wallis, his competent assistant and expert cataloguer. We may, however, close with one brief illustration of the department's usefulness in a small personal matter. A lady recently entered Dr. Flack's office with tax receipts for 1894 on five lots that she owned in far-away St. Paul, and went away rejoicing in the assurance, derived from the St. Paul comptroller's report for 1906, that her property was unquestionably worth \$1,500 more than she had supposed.

THE INNATE DEPRAVITY OF WORDS, their perverse tendency to lose the innocence etymologically belonging to them, and to acquire sinister meanings, must have struck many a reader of early English literature. It is sad to trace the deterioration of one word after another, and to note the almost invariable inability or unwillingness of these reprobates to reform. We are to-day witnesses to the lamentable fall of the once innocent word *gift*. From its present abyss of infamy will it ever rise again into respectability? Alas, we fear not. For do but note the hopeless condition of its vast company of hoary sinners. *Tempest* (from *tempestas*, and that from *tempus*) should mean simply *season, weather, fair or the reverse*; but it early took to evil courses, and see the result! *Bribe* (from *bribe*, a crust of bread given in charity) meant merely a *gift* down to Chaucer's time, and then it too went to the bad. Similar melancholy examples of verbal degeneration are *prejudice*, and *prejudicial*, *egregious*, *monstrous*, *chronic* (we speak of chronic gout, but hardly of chronic happiness), *preposterous*, and *crude*. But let us pursue the painful inquiry

no further. Rather should the rare exceptions be sought out and made to cheer us and preserve us from pessimism. *Enthusiasm* was formerly (that is, about 1700) understood in the sense of delusion, religious mania, a following after strange gods. Now it is a highly respectable word, but so hard-worked that, unless care be taken, it too is likely to turn restive and run amuck, along with all the other once sober and esteemed but now degenerate members of the language. Of the word *doings*, a respectable even if not aristocratic term, Dr. Johnson said: "Now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low, mean language." We hail with joy its subsequent reform.

THE LAST REPRESENTATIVE OF A FAMOUS PURITAN FAMILY, in one of its branches at least, passed away in the recent death of Thomas Wigglesworth of Boston, descendant of the worshipful Michael Wigglesworth (1631-1705), Harvard tutor, Malden pastor for forty-eight years and "unshrinking rhymers of the Five Points of Calvinism," as he is styled by Moses Coit Tyler, who adds that he "so perfectly uttered in verse the religious faith and emotion of Puritan New England that for more than a hundred years his writings had universal diffusion there, and a popular influence only inferior to that of the Bible and the Shorter Catechism." Wigglesworth's recognized masterpiece was "The Day of Doom, or a Poetical Description of the Great and Last Judgment, with a Short Discourse about Eternity," inspiration for which was thus invoked of "the Judge of the World":

"Thee, Thee alone I'll invoke;
For I do much abominate
To call the Muses to mine aid."

Of this fearful creation, rivalling in its vivid horrors Jonathan Edwards's hair-raising forecasts of the wrath to come, Cotton Mather confidently predicted that it would be read in New England until the day of doom should itself arrive. Probably not one New Englander in a thousand has now any knowledge of the poem, which was in its time so popular that it ran through ten editions in the colonies, besides being reprinted in the mother country.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S PEASANT CRITICS are emphatic in their dissent from his views on Shakespeare, although this dissent on the moujik's part is involuntarily expressed and has no conscious reference to the late famous onslaught on the English poet. A writer in the Paris *Temps* describes a series of Shakespeare readings given before a peasant audience. From a Russian collection called "Books the People Should Read," — which includes two of the denounced plays, "King Lear" and "Hamlet," — three of Shakespeare's tragedies (the two just named and "Othello") were read aloud to a circle of humble hearers; and the interjected comments and exclamations, the tears and sighs, the cries of pity and of indignation, all eloquently testified to the vivid appreciation of the strong parts of every act and scene. Eager discussion followed each play. In regard to "Lear," some thought the old king deserved his fate. "He was too domineering," they said, "too despotic; he wished every one to bend to him; he was too fond of flattery." Others, moved by pity, tried to justify his conduct. "He had a good heart," they declared, "only he was capricious now and then. How freely he forgave the fool for his mocking jests! He let pride run away with him just once, and think how dearly he paid for it!" The writer in conclusion expresses his surprise that "the illiterate moujik's sensitiveness to the beauty of Shakes-

peare's work should have escaped Tolstoi's knowledge; for he knows the Russian peasant remarkably well. The only explanation for his error is the spirit of opposition to everybody else's opinion that Tolstoi has all his life so violently manifested."

LESS THAN A DOLLAR A DAY FOR TEACHING is paid to school-teachers in seventy-four towns of—what state does the reader suppose? Massachusetts! So at least Dr. Winship reports, reckoning the pay against the three hundred or more working days of the calendar year; and he pertinently asks what can be expected of the men and women of the future who are taught by persons willing to work for that pittance. Yet the condition of the school-teacher in this country is still enviable compared with that of teachers in Germany, where the saying goes, "Whom the gods hate they make pedagogues." The high standard of education required of German teachers is well known, as is also the pitiful meagreness of their pay. But the equation of demand and supply will continue inexorably to work itself out in the future as in the past.

MR. BEN GREY'S MODE OF PRESENTING SHAKESPEARE, for which he has been criticized by Mr. William Winter and others, is animadverted upon by Mr. Grey's former leading lady, Miss Mathison (of "Everyman" fame) in a late number of "The Theatre." The simplicity of the Elizabethan stage, she contends, "is impossible in a highly complex society like our own; it takes no cognizance of the part played in any theatrical production by the audience itself. The Elizabethan stage was simple, because Elizabethan audiences were simple; they had no prior scenic traditions in their blood." Whether we are willing or unwilling, fashions in art, as well as in dress, demand some degree of subservience from him who desires the respectful attention and consideration of the public.

THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR CULTURE, generously expended by Mr. Carnegie in one of the least cultured of our large cities, is what the magnificent new buildings at Schenley Park, on the high ground east of Pittsburg, represent in "cold cash." The grand public opening, on the tenth of this month, of the Carnegie Institute, the Carnegie Technical Schools, and the enlarged Carnegie Library, marks an epoch in Pittsburg's history. If culture can be bought with a price, the city of steam hammers and grimy smoke and internationally famous misdeeds should speedily become the "Athens of America," while Boston may be expected to acquire, like Greece before it, a mournful interest as a "sad relic of departed worth."

LIKE THE PHOENIX FROM ITS ASHES, Helicon Hall is to rise with newness of life, as we read, and the Sinclair experiment is to receive further trial. Those of an earlier, indeed a much earlier, generation will recall the burning of the Brook Farm phalanstery almost sixty-one years, to a day, before this later unfortunate event of a similar sort. The fire of 1846 proved the death blow to an already tottering institution. If Helicon Hall has vitality enough to rally from its recent shock, it will be a sign of vigor and a good omen for the future. The history of communities of this general description is a melancholy chronicle of disappointments and failures; but all generous observers are ready to applaud a heroic attempt to accomplish the impossible.

THE FIRST DRAFT OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S *ARCADIA*, or at least a manuscript appearing to be the first draft of that once popular and now neglected romance (why do we find it so deadly fatiguing, whereas the Elizabethans took delight in it?) has been discovered by Mr. Bertram Dobell, the London bookseller and book-writer to whom we owe the discovery of Thomas Traherne, the unearthing of interesting Lamb literature, and other similar services. Some persons never look on the ground without finding four-leaf clovers or Indian arrow-heads; others never rummage a book-stall without hitting on rare and unsuspected first editions; and still others, the happy-go-lucky majority of mankind, never get beyond a confused perception of the outlines of more conspicuous objects.

THE *SCAPEGRACE OF STORY* is commonly a more attractive character than the scapegrace of reality. In a recent prize contest conducted by the London "Truth" the following six were found to be the favorite scapegraces of English fiction: Dick Swiveller, Falstaff, Charles Surface, Micawber, Alfred Jingle, and Tom Jones. Only one competitor sent in a list containing all six names, and he won the prize.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE "CASE" OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Does your reviewer of Finot's "Race Prejudice" mean seriously to assert that the Negro American is the most difficult "case" in the way of universal brotherhood? We have usually been patronizingly informed that our advance in America had little to do with the case, since we were exceptional, and that the real *crux* of the matter was the origin and destiny of the African Negro. When now there comes an advocate who successfully ridicules the pretended inferiority of Africans, your acrobatic writer gracefully informs us that we of America lack "the seal of proof." Is this because he knows anything about the Negro American, or because he misses in Finot the staring headlines of "Rape" and "Lynching."

W. E. B. DuBois.

Atlanta University, April 19, 1907.

[The closing sentence of our review seems unfortunately to have suggested a conclusion as remote from the intention of the reviewer as of the author of the book reviewed. The sentence was intended to suggest that the experience of the negro situation in America furnishes to the author the most complex data and considerations afforded by the juxtaposition and assimilation of modes of life of two racially most distinct varieties of man. The scope and manner of M. Finot's treatment indicates that he regards the matter as difficult, as worthy of detailed and exact analysis. In the reviewer's opinion, M. Finot's chapter covering this ground does not carry conviction to the unprejudiced reader. So much difference of opinion as is thus implied between the reviewer and Mr. DuBois should certainly be no barrier to a mutual appreciation of the merits of the controversy to which a further consideration might lead. — *EDR. THE DIAL.*]

GERMAN AND AMERICAN READING HABITS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

A possible injustice would seem to be done by the statement, in your issue of April 1 (page 214), that "German and American reading habits are placed in instructive comparison by recent reports from two libraries, one in Germany and one in this country, serving communities of about the same size." You then proceed to show that the Krupp Library of Essen, Germany, recently circulated 388,001 volumes, and that the public library of Troy, N. Y., in its latest report gives a circulation of 62,000, or less than one-sixth as many. In fairness it should be pointed out that the American library you have chosen for this illustration has a very small circulation in proportion to the population of the city—less than one volume per capita, whereas a circulation of from three to seven volumes per capita is found in many American towns and cities. At the last United States census, Troy had a population of 60,651, while Somerville and Springfield, Mass., the next larger cities, had populations of 61,643 and 62,059 respectively. And the latest reports of the public libraries in these cities showed circulations of 391,783 and 381,818 volumes respectively.

It may also be pertinent to inquire whether the figures given for the circulation of the German library include books used in the library as well as those borrowed for home use, the latter only being included usually in American statistics.

AMERICAN LIBRARIAN.

READING SHAKESPEARE TO CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

A review of "Fingerposts to Children's Reading," in a recent issue of THE DIAL, takes issue with the author in regard to the reading of Shakespeare's simpler plays to children nine years old. There is, among adults, a wide difference of opinion as to how much children can understand. This difference of opinion is due chiefly to the difference in children. We are prone to regard children as a species and to base our judgment of the species upon the particular children who may have come under our observation. It is certainly as futile to expect every child to be interested in Shakespeare at nine years of age as it is to expect every man and woman to be interested in Shakespeare. Some minds never open to the influence of great poetry, — and it is often because they have never been accustomed to reading and hearing it. But I wish to make a plea for the reading of Shakespeare as soon as the child will listen with real interest. I made my own acquaintance with the great dramatist when I was seven; and I can vividly remember the delight that I had, lying flat on the floor with the great old-fashioned family edition of the "Complete Works" open before me. My oldest boy listened eagerly to "The Merchant of Venice," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Tempest" at eight, and was able to repeat intelligently the story of each.

I find in my book of clippings an article taken several years ago from a well-known periodical, in which a mother writes as follows: "One of my pleasures during the past two winters has been the reading of Shakespeare's plays to a little gathering of four people — three of them being my little girl, age nine, and my two boys, ages eleven and seven. . . . Interesting comments were made as to the way the different characters impressed them. The older boy listened to all the dramas, not being willing to miss anything. The girl missed

two or three, and the younger boy listened to parts of all and to every word of the tragedies."

Dr. Robert Collyer mentions Bunyan, Defoe, Goldsmith, Shakespeare, and the Bible, as being his meat and drink in boyhood; and the influence of these masters is evident in his strong, terse style.

A great danger to the present generation of children is in the multiplicity of books written for them. Many people have come to feel that children need a literature quite distinct from that of grown-ups, and reduced to their supposed level. The effects of this "juvenile" literature is seen in a weakened mental capacity, and a lack of appreciation of what is high and noble. If a boy is hungry for a book we give him Henty instead of Motley, and Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" instead of the real thing. The "Tales" are good in their way, but they were written as hack-work, and it is doubtful whether Charles Lamb, at least, ever took much interest in them or any large part in their composition. They are only the plots and contain little of the inspiration which comes even to children from contact with the original dramas. Kate Douglas Wiggin has said: "A mere dip into something vast, remote, mysterious, may stir the child's imagination and set his mind to work on larger lines. Man's reach is greater than his grasp, else what's a heaven for?" . . . We used to think that birds flew because they had wings; we now surmise that they have wings because they tried to fly."

I heard, not long ago, in the Forestville school of this city, a class of fourth-grade children, about ten years of age, reading "A Midsummer Night's Dream." They read it with expression and with evident appreciation. Their answers to questions showed that they understood it, — not as an adult or as a scholar understands it, but as a child who is interested in the fairy story and touched by the melody of the noble verse. They read it from a complete edition of the play, not a simplified or emasculated version. I heard an eighth-grade class read "Hamlet," recite some of its greatest passages, and discuss its characters with as much interest as a college literature class, and with more originality, if with less profundity. These children are not prigs. They play as hard and enjoy their play as much as any child, but they love great literature because they have seen and felt its beauties. Life not only means more to them now, but it will mean more to them in the days to come because they have formed a taste which will lead them up and on.

Mr. William Archer, the distinguished dramatic critic, has recently expressed himself as opposed to introducing Shakespeare to children. He wishes them to wait until they reach maturity, and then approach the plays as they would approach a new play by Finero or Shaw. This plan doubtless has some advantages. Our appreciation of any great work is measured by the mental and spiritual equipment with which we approach it. But this equipment does not come to us unsought. It is gained by reading and by the cultivation of the spirit. What shall the child read in order to enable him to understand Shakespeare at thirty? Not the "Elsie" books and Amanda Douglas, and Oliver Optic, surely, — or any of that peptonized milk diet upon which so many are bringing up their families. Here, as in every other department of human effort, the child learns to do by doing, — and I am constrained to believe that the best preparation for understanding Shakespeare is Shakespeare.

WALTER TAYLOR FIELD.

Chicago, April 24, 1907.

The New Books.

A REALISTIC STUDY OF AN IDEALIST.*

In a biography from Mr. Thomas Wright's busy pen the reader has learned to expect a praiseworthy fulness of detail and an agreeable manner of presenting it. His "Life of Walter Pater" does not disappoint this expectation. Every available source of information appears to have been made contributory to his two handsome and lavishly illustrated volumes; and if his workmanlike methods are not exactly those of previous writers who have rhapsodized on the life and genius of Pater, the difference is not altogether one to be regretted.

A characteristic preface (Mr. Wright is never content to let the end crown the work) sets forth, among other things, "twelve principal errors of commission and omission" that the author has found in Mr. Benson's study of Pater in the "English Men of Letters" series. The earlier biographer has asserted that Pater's command of language was not the result of much youthful writing that never saw the light; that he wrote no poetry in boyhood except a few humorous lines; that Roman Catholicism in his family was of late date; Harbledown, Pater's home during his attendance at the King's School, Canterbury, is not mentioned; Mr. Benson represents Pater as popular in those school days; he makes him "apt to be reticent about his own interior feelings"; he leaves unmentioned five of Pater's most intimate friends; he omits Pater's connection with St. Austin's "Monkery"; he makes Pater's chief interest in early life to have been philosophy, whereas Mr. Wright says it was English literature; he avers that Pater's metaphysical studies did not destroy his strong religious instinct; he does not spice his narrative with anecdotes, and records only two or three uninteresting conversations; and, twelfthly, he declares that Pater wrote very few letters. That Mr. Benson was more or less in error in most of these particulars, some of which are really of little importance, is clearly enough proved by Mr. Wright; but the disputed assertion that Pater was "apt to be reticent" still remains a safe one to make, however much he may have occasionally taken his few nearest friends into his confidence. In regard to Pater's chief interest in early life, the reader of Mr. Wright's volumes might fairly

maintain that both biographers are in the wrong: the preponderating passion in childhood and adolescence appears to have been neither philosophy nor English literature, but religion. The boy delighted in preaching, both his own and that of another, and repeated instances are given of his excessive church-going, up to the time of his only too natural skeptical and atheistical rebound, which had its serious beginning at Oxford. The accusation of not indulging in anecdotes implies, some will say, more praise than blame. Another inaccuracy of Mr. Benson's that Mr. Wright rectifies has to do with Jowett's justifiable action in preventing Pater's receiving the coveted proctorship that had looked so attractive to him, not because of its duties, which were wholly uncongenial to the mild-mannered recluse, but because of the additional £300 or £350 it would have brought to his pocket.

Previous writers on Pater have yielded to the strong temptation to clothe their thoughts in Pateresque language. The graceful little tribute to him in the "Contemporary Men of Letters" series has, among other examples of fine writing, a comment on "Diaphanéité" declaring that "the whole composition moves with unwonted resiliency and speed,"—that is, with unwonted backward-leaping and forward-hastening; unwonted indeed! Mr. J. R. McQueen, an old friend of Pater's whom Mr. Wright is the first to draw on extensively, says upon having his attention drawn to this sentence: "I am never surprised at anything I read in these little memoirs about Pater. The authors seem to think fine writing makes up for ignorance of facts." Hence a natural satisfaction in meeting with one memoir of Pater that is a plain, straightforward narrative with no attempt to make flowers of rhetoric hide a poverty of fact. Only once is the author caught in the commission of something like a Paterism, and that is well on in his task. This single instance, from the thirty-second chapter, is worth quoting as a curiosity.

"He delighted in high altars banked with flowers—the arum, the narcissus, the jonquil—innumerable candles forming a pyramid of points of fire, priests in transplendent copes stiff with gold, incense rising in swelling clouds, bell-ringing, genuflections."

Admirers of Pater may regret that his biographer has seen fit to dig and delve for so many small matters of fact that, as he presents them, do not always redound to Pater's credit. Yet, much as the Greeks preferred to take their divinities with a plentiful admixture of undivine

* THE LIFE OF WALTER PATER. By Thomas Wright. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

attributes, so it soothes our inferiority to detect human imperfections in our idols. Mr. Wright certainly shows us a very real and mortal and fallible man in his book, and even declares he might easily have made him more ungodlike still; but considerations for others' feelings caused the biographer to go through his manuscript again and again, striking out "everything that seemed likely to give offence," and especially omitting "all Pater's jibes at religion." Which are worse, we wonder, the scoffer's actual jibes or the imaginary ones that his friends are thus left to torment themselves with? But this reticence seems misplaced in denying us, and in making a virtue of denying us, all account of Pater's home life with his sisters at the house in Bradmore Road, Oxford, which he occupied for seventeen years.

The boy Pater, as pictured by Mr. Wright, was a very abnormal and by no means prepossessing lad. He would join in no games, and revelled in uncompulsory church-going, shunning most of his mates at school and consorting only with a chosen two, the three being known as "the triumvirate." Even from these two intimates he allowed himself to be estranged in his Oxford days of religious unbelief. The man and scholar is depicted as given to indolence, despite his literary enthusiasm for "ascēsis," and as but superficially versed in even his chosen specialties. The glamour of his style, we are told, blinds us to the shallowness of his knowledge. Even as to the outward and physical Pater we are repeatedly reminded of his simian, prematurely-whiskered appearance in youth, and of his heavy, hunch-backed, Dutch ungainliness throughout life. From the chapter on "Pater at Fifty" let us quote a few illustrative passages.

"In early portraits of him, taken just after the cultivation of the historical moustache [whereby hangs a tale], he has a rather helpless look, nor was he even then at all a strong man. In the portrait taken late in his life by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, he appears, though little over fifty, as bald as a coot, while the moustache has grown heavy and truly Bismarckian. . . . In these portraits he does not seem so very plain, but the evidence of all who knew him is the other way about; moreover, he himself was well aware of his shortcomings in this respect, and regretted them. He loved pictures; but there was one picture which always gave him pain—the one which he could see any day in the looking-glass. . . . Owing to his feeble health Pater always looked at least ten years older than his age; but it was difficult to persuade him to call in a doctor, and he had little faith in medicines. No passage in his favourite Montaigne pleased him more than the Seigneur's answer to those who urged him to take physic: 'Tarry till such time as

I have recovered my health and strength again, that then I may the better be enabled to endure the violence and hazard of their potions.'"

Mr. Wright's opinions of Pater's various works are briefly given, nor does he enter into any long analyses or descriptions of these works. It is the more homely and human, not the literary and artistic side of Pater, that he chooses chiefly to portray. In rating the Renaissance studies well above any of the other writings, even above "Marius," and in rather disparaging the "Plato and Platonism," which even Jowett felt moved to commend, he seems to be denying to some of Pater's best work the praise that is its due. But other critics, notably and most recently Mr. Benson, have written appreciatively and at length on these matters, although Mr. Benson's work shows signs of haste, of "too many irons in the fire." A revision of his book, now that greater industry has thrown new light on dark places, is to be desired, and indeed is urged by his friendly antagonist.

But even Mr. Wright, with all his diligence and the repeated revision of his manuscript, has not freed his work from every mark of haste or carelessness. He persists (if one may notice so small a matter) in using "previous" as an adverb; he makes Oscar Wilde "a boy of seventeen" in 1874, having already (with Mr. Sherard) placed his birth in 1854; he misquotes Shakespeare so far as to write the un-Shakespearean neuter possessive pronoun, and more than once speaks of "Love's Labour Lost"; he puts "peroration" in place of "exordium"; and he, or the printer, is guilty of "Féuillet." With a reckless disregard of physical laws he describes the old town of Spire as lighted at night "by lamps suspended over chains stretched across the streets,"—a rare illustration of Stockton's "negative gravity."

Ninety-two (the title-page modestly says seventy-eight) plates, including several unfamiliar portraits of Pater and three of Mr. Richard C. Jackson, the original of "Marius," are scattered through the volumes; and there are ten bibliographical and other "Appendices," besides an ample preface. The richness of illustrative and sometimes not too closely relevant matter more than once comes very near to being padding,—as in the author's closing sketches of his subordinate characters. The narrative, too, is chopped up into absurdly short chapters, forty-seven in number, for no other apparent purpose than to waste space; the paper is thick; and each inserted plate counts as two

pages in the pagination. The footnotes are superfluously and tiresomely numerous, including as they do explanations of the obvious, and not a few cross-references such as diligent editors of ancient texts love to send scampering like so many little barking dogs across the bottom of their pages. But a life as devoid of outward incident as Pater's must needs be treated with all possible ingenuity on the part of author and publisher in order to swell it to the approved two-volume form. A less expensive thin-paper edition in one volume is what the unwealthy book-buyer might reasonably demand; for this excellent and perhaps "definitive," even if here and there distorted, presentation of "the real Pater" is a book worth buying.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

JUSTICE TO THE RAILROADS.*

The attention of the people of this nation has been concentrated for a year or more upon our railroads and their relation to public interests. The thought and purpose of the American people moves from one extreme to another, and this is as true in the field of railroad criticism as in any other. Fifty years ago every community went out and met an intending railroad with a brass band, the freedom of the city, choice locations, right of way without compensation, and, in a general way, a chromo thrown in. Within the last few years we have swung to the other extreme, and it has been difficult to find in the public mind any good thing that could be said of railroads. Their whole management has been bad, and nothing that might be done to restrain them would be considered inappropriate. Even the Inter-State Commerce Commission has caught this public spirit at times, and has demanded powers that might not be wisely administered. The legislatures of the various states have been keen on the trail of the railroad, and within the last few months some fifteen legislatures have passed bills fixing a maximum rate of two cents a mile for passenger transportation. In consequence of all this panic, and all this grim determination to down the railroad, railroad men have been asking themselves how they might best take stock of the future. Sensitive credit has felt the influence, and loans that were easy to negotiate

for the purpose of railroad improvement a year or two ago are difficult to make to-day.

The looker-on in Vienna cannot help asking whether this is quite as it should be; whether a great industry that has done so much to develop the resources of this nation, and to make the nation great, not only industrially but politically, can be as bad as has been represented, or deserve punishments as dire as have been urged. At such a time any literature that will fairly present the history of the railroad in connection with the growth of this nation, and also describe the railroad in its construction and operation, cannot help but bring about a better condition of things, at least in public sentiment. Three years ago Professor Emery R. Johnson produced an admirable little treatise entitled "American Railroad Transportation," which for the first time put within the covers of one book an adequate account of the railroad system of the United States. Close on his heels came Mr. Pratt, the railway correspondent of the London "Times," who in his book on "American Railways" gave the impartial view of an outsider. And now we have a work on "The Working of Railroads," by Mr. Logan G. McPherson, a very good supplement to the two previously mentioned, as in a most scientific and careful manner it presents the various functions of railroading in their details and in their inter-relation as well as in their relations to the public and the state.

In the first chapter of Mr. Logan's book, on "The Transportation Function," he shows most vividly how localization of industry has been made possible in this country by the expansion of our railroad system, a localization which has been essential to the success of our industrial growth. In the next chapter he takes up "Construction and Operation." Under the latter term he discusses somewhat in detail the three great departments involved in maintenance of way, maintenance of equipment, and transportation. One cannot read further than through this chapter, however ignorant one may have been before, without beginning to grasp the tremendous forces that are involved in the building and equipping of a railroad. The third chapter is devoted to that subject around which the battle with the railroad has been waged during the last three years—that is, traffic. Under this subject the author discusses the carriage of persons and the carriage of goods by express, by mail, or by the ordinary freight shipment. The complex subject of rates is presented somewhat at length, and the different

*THE WORKING OF RAILROADS. By Logan G. McPherson. Lecturer on Transportation at Johns Hopkins University. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

principles are brought out that are involved in the basing point as used in America, the tapering system as used in Australia, and the Zone System as used in Hungary. This chapter will be good reading for those who, following the magnetic lead of Mr. Stickney, have come to the conclusion that rate-making is an easy thing and that not much technical and expert knowledge is necessary for its performance.

The more formal and technical portion of the railroad business is discussed in a chapter on "Accounting and Statistics." Then in the fifth chapter the author rises into the larger field of strategy, in the discussion of "Financial and Executive Administration." The relationship of the railroad to those whose capital is used in the form of stocks or bonds, and on the other hand toward the financing agencies of Wall Street, is presented in a very business-like way. More than that, the financing of a railroad, not merely when it is in a prosperous condition, but in disastrous times when it passes into the hands of a receiver, is also discussed. Two very important chapters are on "Correlation" and "Integration." The first has to do with what might be called the oiling of the system, by means of which everything works harmoniously and without friction. The second is concerned with what is familiarly known in the industrial world as standardization. This is developed in the most interesting way with reference to construction and equipment, signaling, ticketing, and the carrying out of every form of business on a national system rather than a local and diverse one. The final chapter, on the "Relation to the Public and the State," is partly historical in its discussion of pooling and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and partly critical in the suggestions which are brought out in connection with the Hepburn bill and other bills that resulted in the drastic legislation of 1906. The whole is presented in an unprejudiced and impartial way, and the book is the most important contribution to its branch of the subject that has yet been made. It would pay the railroads to buy a million copies of this book and place it in the hands of the public for educational purposes. If the whole industrial life of the nation, which is so inextricably interlaced with the railroad system of the country, is not to be violently disturbed, it is very desirable that such knowledge as this book contains be given to the man on the street in regard to the merits and demerits of the railroad problem.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

THE STORY OF LA SALLE'S LAST VOYAGE.*

The present writer has had occasion to review, within the last few years, several reprints of important books of travel bearing on the early history of America, and is glad to avail himself of this additional opportunity for commending the enterprise and patriotism of American publishers in this regard. As a Canadian, he can do this without any suggestion of national glorification. The voyages and travels of Marquette, Hennepin, La Salle, Lahontan, to mention no others, are of as much interest and value to Canadians as to Americans, and Canada has been laid under a debt of gratitude to American publishers for reprinting these rare volumes. Among them we now have a new edition of Joutel's famous Journal of La Salle's last voyage, with valuable historical notes, etc., by Mr. Henry Reed Stiles.

Joutel, it will be remembered, accompanied La Salle on that memorable voyage of 1684, so promising in its opening and so disastrous in its end. He was a fellow-townsmen of La Salle's, and seems to have accompanied the expedition at La Salle's personal request. His duties were to superintend all matters pertaining to the provisioning, sheltering, and general care and comfort of the settlers whom La Salle confidently expected to become the nucleus of a prosperous French colony in Louisiana. "His services to the enterprise," says Dr. Stiles in his Biographical Note on Joutel, "as they are simply and circumstantially narrated in this Journal, and corroborated by contemporary evidence, prove that La Salle's choice of him as the 'man of affairs' of the expedition was well-founded and fortunate. Practical, methodical, resourceful in every emergency, tactful in his dealings with all the members of the heterogeneous company with whom he was associated, and inflexibly loyal to his Chief, Joutel fully proved his worth." Charlevoix met Joutel in 1723, many years after his return from America, and speaks of him as a very upright man, and evidently the only trustworthy member of La Salle's party. Parkman, judging Joutel merely by the internal evidence of his Journal, reached an equally favorable conclusion as to his sense, intelligence, and candor. The evidence of such a man, as to the circumstances surrounding La Salle's voyage to the Gulf of Mexico, his heroic struggle against

* JOUTEL'S JOURNAL OF LA SALLE'S LAST VOYAGE, 1684-87. New edition, with Historical and Biographical Introduction, Annotations, and Index, by Henry Reed Stiles, A.M., M.D. To which is added a Bibliography of the Discovery of the Mississippi, by Appleton P. C. Griffin. Albany: Joseph McDonough.

appallingly adverse circumstances, and his death at the hands of his own men, is of the utmost worth. It is safe to say that of the several narratives of this expedition Joutel's is far and away the best, — in fact, the only trustworthy account we have of the voyage in its entirety.

Joutel has been criticised for his alleged acquiescence in the murder of La Salle, and for his subsequent connivance in the concealment of the fact of La Salle's death. On these points Dr. Stiles's opinion is interesting. He says :

"No shadow of complicity in the murder of La Salle attaches to Joutel. That he did not more strongly assert himself in the critical emergencies which succeeded that tragical event, was due, probably, to a combination of circumstances. The mutineers who had accomplished the deed were overwhelmingly dominant, and the lives of the whole party trembled in the balance. Joutel was no coward; but the situation in which they found themselves called for the exercise of that prudence which is oftentimes the better part of valor. Neither was he ambitious; so that when the little band of seven who sought to separate themselves from the assassins finally started upon their long and perilous journey toward the North, we find, as if by common consent, that the Abbé Cavelier (La Salle's brother) figures as the nominal leader. Undoubtedly this was due partly to the respect felt by Joutel for the aged ecclesiastic by virtue of his sacred office, as well as by his own life-long association, at Rouen, with the family of Cavelier; and also by motives of policy in thus securing for the party the prestige of being headed by a La Salle — a 'name to conjure with' amid the savage tribes through whom they must pass."

Thus far, most of us will probably be inclined to agree with Dr. Stiles in clearing Joutel's character from any serious fault; but it is not so easy to acquiesce in his somewhat lukewarm defence of Joutel's connivance in the concealment of the fact of La Salle's death. No doubt Dr. Stiles is quite right in saying that the deception originated with the Abbé Cavelier, "who desired thereby to get possession of property which might otherwise have been seized by creditors of his deceased brother . . . La Salle"; but as this is no defense of Cavalier's conduct, so is it no defense of Joutel's conduct to say that his connivance was due to respect for Cavalier's cloth and family. The concealment was outrageous, and Joutel must in this respect share Cavalier's well-earned blame, whatever his motives may have been. Whatever punishment Cavalier deserved, he does not seem to have got it in this world, for, according to Parkman, he lived to a good old age, and died rich, "having inherited a large estate after his return from America" — La Salle's evidently.

This edition of Joutel's Journal is so admirable in most respects that it seems ungrateful to offer any criticism. At the same time it

does appear somewhat regrettable that in selecting the text for it the most complete one available was not taken. The text adopted is that of the English translation (1714) of the Paris edition of 1713. We need not go further than Mr. Griffin's Bibliography (p. 230) to learn that this edition, "methodiz'd" by the Sieur de Mitchell, is but an abridged and modified version of the narrative, and that Joutel complained that changes had been made by the editor in retouching the work for publication. On the other hand, Margry in his "*Decouvertes et établissements des Français*," vol. iii., pp. 89-534, published the Journal in its entirety and integrity. A translation of the Margry copy would have had to be specially made, it is true, while the other was ready to hand; but how much more satisfactory it would have been to have had a translation of Joutel's Journal as he wrote it, rather than of a version that is, to say the least, open to suspicion!

Taking the text as it stands, one cannot too highly commend the present edition. Following the Historical Introduction, and the Biographical Note on Joutel by Dr. Stiles, we have, first, the original title-page (of the London edition, 1714) in facsimile; then the French Bookseller to the Reader, and the Preface written by Sieur de Mitchell, as they appeared in the English edition; then the text of the Journal, with notes and annotations by Dr. Stiles; followed by "Remainder of Letter by he who revis'd this Journal, being sequel to same," and Letters Patent granted by the King of France to M. Crozat. Finally, we have Mr. Griffin's very full Bibliography, and the Index. A heliotype reproduction of Gudebrod's statue of La Salle, made for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is used as a frontispiece; and at the end of the volume will be found a reproduction in facsimile of Joutel's map originally published in the Paris edition of 1713.

Mr. Griffin's Bibliography is by no means the least valuable portion of the book. It is, of course, much more than a bibliography of La Salle; rather, in fact, a bibliography of the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley. Prepared for another purpose, some little time ago, it only comes down to the year 1882, and consequently omits a good deal of important material published since that time. For instance, one finds no mention of Winsor's "*Narrative and Critical History of America*" or of his "*Cartier to Frontenac*," both important in their bearing on the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley. Similarly,

we do not find Fiske's "Discovery of America," or Thwaites's monumental edition of "The Jesuit Relations," or his editions of Hennepin and Lahontan. Neither do we find Bandelier's "The Gilded Man," in which new light is thrown on La Salle's last voyage, and on his death; nor Girouard's "Lake St. Louis," which bears on an earlier period of La Salle's life. No mention is made of the quite considerable literature that has grown up about the voyages of Radisson and Chouart, especially the third voyage. On this voyage, according to one group of historians, they reached the Mississippi—first of white men; according to another group, they did nothing of the kind. Whether they did or not, the controversy is too important to be omitted from a Bibliography of the Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley. It included papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, by Benjamin Sulte, Judge Prud'homme, and Dr. N. E. Dionne, and in the publications of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Historical Societies, by Judge Brower, Henry Colin Campbell, Warren Upham, and others; and of course it includes the Voyages themselves, published in 1885 by the Prince Society. One notes, too, in the section of the Bibliography dealing with maps, the omission of any reference to the valuable Notes on Maps, etc., pp. 153-192, in the "Book of Arbitration Documents" published by the Government of Ontario in 1884; or to S. J. Dawson's Memorandum on early maps, pp. 325-330 of the same book.

These omissions are noted, not in any spirit of criticism of Mr. Griffin's Bibliography, but to illustrate the importance, perhaps in some future edition, of having it brought down to the present year.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.*

The late war between Russia and Japan brought out a crop of books, some in French others in English, dealing with the various questions of international law raised during this conflict. Some of the controversies thus raised, such for example as those relating to the use of wireless telegraphy and the employment of floating mines, were both new and unique. New applications were also given of old and well established principles of international law,

and new precedents established which will doubtless affect the future conduct of war. The most scholarly, exhaustive, and illuminating study of the Russo-Japanese conflict from the standpoint of international law and diplomacy has been made by Professor Hershey of the University of Indiana. It makes a fitting supplement to Dr. Asakawa's excellent work entitled "The Russo-Japanese Conflict," which appeared a year or two ago, and which, like the present work, is indispensable to the student of Russo-Japanese relations prior to the treaty of Portsmouth. A portion of the ground covered by Professor Hershey had already been occupied by Professor T. J. Lawrence of Cambridge in his "War and Neutrality in the East," published in the summer of 1904, a few months after the outbreak of hostilities. Professor Lawrence's book, owing to its early publication, necessarily left untouched some of the important questions which were raised during the latter months of the war and, besides, the controversies with which it deals are treated with less thoroughness by Professor Lawrence than by Dr. Hershey. A bulky volume by two English barristers, Smith and Sibley, published a year ago, undertook to cover the entire field, but it is full of gross inaccuracies, and is overlaid with extraneous matter.

After a sixty-page review of the causes of the war, based largely but by no means entirely upon Dr. Asakawa's work, Professor Hershey reviews the steps leading up to the outbreak of hostilities and examines the Russian charge of Japanese treachery in beginning hostilities in advance of a formal declaration of war. Professor Hershey's conclusion on this point is that to which every impartial student must come—namely, that Japan's action was neither unprecedented nor contrary to strict international ethics (p. 67). With regard to Japanese violation of Korean neutrality, however, he finds Japan guilty of a violation of one of the most fundamental rules of international law,—the right of every independent state to remain neutral during war among other nations and to have its neutrality respected by all belligerents (p. 71). With regard to the treatment of enemy subjects in each other's territory at the outbreak of hostilities, he thinks the conduct of both belligerents, although not strictly illegal, was far from being liberal, particularly when compared with the liberal policy of the United States government during the Spanish-American War as that policy was embodied in the proclamations of President McKinley and in the decisions of the

* THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. By ARTHUR S. HERSHEY. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Supreme Court (pp. 295-7). The Japanese were repeatedly accused of disregarding the obligations of the Hague and Geneva Conventions by firing upon Red Cross trains and hospital ships, while the Russians in turn were accused of withholding from the Japanese information concerning Japanese prisoners, and of using "dumdum" bullets in several engagements. Each accused the other of bombarding undefended coast towns (p. 311), and of neglecting sick and wounded soldiers held as captives, but the evidence available is not sufficient to convict either of flagrant abuses under any of these counts. Mr. Hershey's conclusion is that while there were a number of alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare, especially on the part of Russia, these rules were on the whole fairly well observed by both belligerents. The violations proved were few and unimportant, considering the magnitude of the military operations. In this respect Dr. Hershey says the Russo-Japanese War ranks as high perhaps as any in history, with the possible exception of the Spanish-American conflict (p. 323). Aside from Japan's violation of Korean neutrality and the cutting out of the "Ryeshetelni" from the harbor of Chefoo, she showed remarkable consideration for the rights of neutrals. Russia, on the other hand, was guilty of repeated and flagrant violations of neutral rights. The seizures by the volunteer cruisers, the "Peterburg" and the "Smolensk," the detention of the German mail steamer "Prinz Heinrich," the arrest of the P. and O. liner "Malacca," the sinking of the "Thea" and the "Knight Commander," and the unwarranted extension of the doctrine of contraband were some of the more important instances of infringements upon neutral rights. The inclusion of coal, naphtha, cotton, and food stuffs in the list of unconditional contraband, and the adoption of the rule that the destination instead of the use to which such articles were to be put determined their liability to capture, were not only contrary to the most enlightened rules of modern warfare but, so far as coal was concerned, were contrary to Russian practice. The Russian rule made no distinction, for example, between a cargo of anthracite destined for Nagasaki (the seat of the Japanese Navy Yard) and a cargo of soft coal destined for the cotton factories of Osaka. If destined for a belligerent port they were liable to capture irrespective of whether the intended use were innocent or hostile. This rule was utterly at variance with that embodied in the American order of June 20, 1898, which treated

coal as contraband only when destined to a naval station, a port of call, or a ship of the enemy, and also with the provisions of the U. S. naval code which treated the other articles mentioned as contraband only when intended for the use of the military or naval forces of the enemy. The Russian decrees with regard to contraband called out vigorous protests from the American and English governments, and Russia was finally forced to modify the objectionable rule until it conformed more nearly to the American doctrine.

One of the new and unprecedented questions of international law raised during the Russo-Japanese War related to the rights of war correspondents and the use of wireless telegraphy in neutral waters and on the high seas. The controversy was raised by a Russian decree announcing the intention of the Russian government of treating as spies newspaper correspondents who were found making use of wireless telegraph apparatus within the zone of military operations, and as lawful prize any vessel provided with such apparatus. It was well known that the order was directed against the correspondent of the London "Times," who was then cruising in the Yellow Sea on a dispatch boat equipped with a De Forest wireless telegraph outfit. The present rules of warfare contain no provision covering such cases, and the matter should and probably will receive the attention of the forthcoming Hague Conference. A somewhat similar question was raised by the action of the Russians in installing a wireless telegraph instrument in the neutral port of Chefoo for the transmission of messages from Port Arthur during the investment of that place by the Japanese. Upon representation the Chinese authorities, realizing their neutral obligations, demolished the wireless station in August, 1904. Another new question was raised by the alleged conduct of the Russians in sowing the strait of Pechili with submarine mines which floated into the open seas, constituting grave danger to neutral shipping. There seems to have been some doubt whether such a proceeding was the result of deliberate action on the part of the Russians or merely the result of carelessness, but in either case the Russian authorities were guilty of a gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The Institute of International Law, at its last session (September, 1906), adopted a series of resolutions relative to wireless telegraphy and submarine mines in war, and the coming Hague Conference will doubtless take some action on the subject.

Other phases of the war interestingly treated by Professor Hershey are "The North Sea Incident" which was terminated happily through the employment of an International Commission of Inquiry in accordance with the provisions of one of the Hague Conventions; "The Hay Note and Chinese Neutrality"; "Belligerent Warships in Neutral Ports"; the rules of warfare adopted by both belligerents; and "The Relations of England and the United States during the War." In a chapter entitled "The Conduct of the United States" the author shows that the conduct of our government as well as the people was "remarkably clear and consistent" in the performance of their neutral duties toward both belligerents.

J. W. GARNER.

SIGNS OF SOCIAL UNREST.*

Professor Goldwin Smith has published his opinions on the labor question in a sensible "letter to a labour friend," in which he urges a policy at once conservative and progressive. His argument for positions taken is rather an appeal to familiar facts than an induction from fresh investigations. The interest of the letter lies in its formulation of the judgment of a historical student who is familiar with many aspects of life and is reasonably free from bias.

The preface to "In the Fire of the Heart" forewarns the critic of the dire consequences of an unfavorable review. This creates an unnecessary prejudice against a well-meaning effort to outline a social policy which is a kind of tamed socialism. Having ticketed the volume we know what we may in general expect: municipal management of public utilities, initiative, referendum, and recall, opportunities of culture for the people. Articles in magazines and newspapers have made these ideas common property and they have been treated with greater care and accuracy in numerous treatises. The simple reassertion of opinions is not proof of their soundness, and the reader can easily discover that the arguments on one side are here urged without much consideration of those on the other side. With the ethical ideals of the author it would be difficult to take issue.

The title of Dr. Carroll D. Wright's latest volume, "The Battles of Labor," is warlike, but the

plea is pacific. With good sense, wide learning, and ripe experience the eminent statistician opens to young theologians that world of conflict in which ethical and religious principles are put to severest strain. Most of the lectures are historical in character, and it is by this road that men are induced to come into the best temper for considering problems where "self the wavering balance shakes." It is a little provoking, however, to break off conversation after a few paragraphs on so profound a theme, when we know the reserves of knowledge are so vast, and where it is impossible to present all sides in the compass of a popular lecture. Nevertheless the earnest students must have gained a clearer view and a saner judgment from listening to our veteran master in the economic field.

A man may be guiltless of the tobacco habit and yet arouse the suspicions of his wife after an evening at the club has filled hair, beard, and clothing with the odor of stale smoke. Even so companionship with criminals and vagabonds, as well as with radical rebels against traditional order, must at last give a certain flavor to thought and expression. Mr. Hapgood has made familiar and sympathetic acquaintance with thieves in his "Autobiography of a Thief" and has introduced us to a rude labor leader in Anton, the hero of "The Spirit of Labor." The first impression is disagreeable and even repulsive, when we are carried bodily into the society of organized labor as depicted in these strong chapters. Centuries of neglect on the part of the privileged, decades of recent antagonisms, crowded dwellings and shops training multitudes to communistic ideals, bear fruit in revenge, revolt, and clash with the conventionalities of the world of business managers, including their churches. A few generations of common schools, with compulsory education and child labor laws, and the leaders of workingmen will not resemble Anton in vulgar and ungrammatical language, though they may not be so picturesque as he. That the trade union movement can use such a man is obvious enough, but he is hardly a typical character. Only the life of a tramp and of early hardship, with bigoted teachers, could produce just such a spirit, and the wonder is that it retains so much that is sound and fair. It is not quite safe for comfortable people to be ignorant of the way in which some hundreds of thousands of discontented neighbors look at life. We should know their reasons for revolt, even if they are unreasonable, for suspicion and prejudice are social facts and usually have some ground in experience. The Pharisee who bragged in the temple and scorned sinners is not a model for men who desire to confront reality. The story of Anton and his socialistic, anarchistic, and trade union comrades is a faithful and photographic picture of aspects of the urban activity of vast multitudes of industrials combining to assist each one his fellow in the struggle for existence and fullness of life. The forces revealed are full of danger, the temper is ugly, the manners not always urbane, the judgment not always well

* LABOUR AND CAPITAL. By Goldwin Smith. New York: The Macmillan Co.

IN THE FIRE OF THE HEART. By Ralph Waldo Trine. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE BATTLES OF LABOR. By Carroll D. Wright. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

THE SPIRIT OF LABOR. By Hutchins Hapgood. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALASIA. By Victor S. Clark. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A LIVING WAGE. By John A. Ryan. New York: The Macmillan Co.

informed, the range of knowledge often limited; but there is wondrous power, vigor, and the chaotic promise of a better and larger morality than anything the churches yet have taught, or the mere book students have ever dreamed. Miss Jane Addams has discovered this larger morality in seeming coarseness and evil, and Mr. Hapgood has given us glimpses of it in the biography of his man of toil and rebellion. The Philistine needs the Anarchist to wake him, as Hume did Kant, from his dogmatic slumbers, and the Philistine may (let us hope rarely) wear cap and gown.

"This book is an attempt," says the preface to "The Labour Movement in Australasia," "to describe the history of the political labour party of Australasia. I have tried to write from the standpoint of an agnostic in social creeds." Certainly the facts are set down with candor and impartiality. Some very excellent and inspiring writers have gone to the British colonies of the South Pacific for proofs of their radical theories, and the reader is always a little uncertain whether the very moral earnestness of the advocates of progress does not obscure their vision of reality. Even in counting stars or blood corpuscles the scientific observer must beware of having theoretic expectations, and the personal equation must always be checked by the sober look of those who have no hypothesis to prove. In the book before us the observations seem to be set down with singular fidelity to plain truth and to deserve confidence. Australasia is an interesting world and a large world. Its people and institutions have attracted the attention of social students because certain novel experiments have been tried with socialistic ideas. The minimum wage doctrine has there found embodiment in law; industrial arbitration has passed from discussion into action; the government has gone into business like any ordinary corporation. All these radical measures have grown naturally out of the situation, but it is too early to sing the praises of a fighter while he is still in the throes of struggle with a powerful adversary, and equally premature now to foretell the triumph of government ownership in far-away Australasia. That the country has been prosperous no one can deny, but that may be from the natural advantages of the land and people and not from government interference in industry and commerce. That the labor party has made serious mistakes seems quite obvious; but our business corporations have not always been successful, and many of the great managers have proved costly servants of the confiding stockholders and general public. It is refreshing to find an author who is willing to let the facts speak for themselves without playing tricks on credulous partisans and furnishing food to prejudice; and in this interesting volume the author seems to be honestly trying to place the reader in position to form his own judgment in presence of the actual situation without too much prompting as to the conclusions he ought to derive from the survey.

The time is not yet ripe to speak the last word

on the minimum wage, and very able representative economists think it will be impossible to fix a standard below which wages shall not go. But the hour has come for an earnest and careful consideration of the central ethical problem of economic life: viz., is a standard of community obligation discoverable, or must the wages of the unskilled workmen continue to be determined by the battle of competing forces? It is obvious that if we question the morality of the rate fixed by competition we must find another method of measuring social duty. In Mr. Ryan's "A Living Wage" these questions are clearly and cogently discussed. The ecclesiastical bias is frankly revealed, but it does not seem to affect the value of the reasoning process, and nothing rests merely on church authority. The starting point is the assertion that every man has a right to live a decent human life by the product of his labor, and that those who control the materials and the instruments of production are the persons primarily responsible for paying a living wage. Since the entire community ultimately shares this responsibility, the employer should be compelled by law to pay a living wage, and pensions should secure a suitable income for old age when earning power ceases. If the fundamental principle is accepted and proves to be practically enforceable then society has a measure of the minimum duty of the employer and of the state; and this measure defines the beginning of poor relief as well as of wages, insurance, and pensions. This doctrine is so at war with our individualistic modes of thought and the traditions of legislation and judicial decisions that its advocates must not hope for its speedy and easy reception. The writer of this book has brought together in clear and readable form most of the essential arguments which have been offered for his contention; and he has supplied to trade unions and advocates of advanced social legislation very telling arguments for their position. It is difficult to see how any honest man who has hitherto been comfortable in conscience in the payment of starvation wages, on the ground that a competitive or customary rate is also a just rate, can retain his self-satisfaction and complacency after reading this argument. Perhaps the best way to peace of mind is not to read such books at all, and that is the path frequently followed.

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Essays of an Epicurean.

So frequently does Mr. E. V. Lucas touch, in a truly charming manner, on the refined pleasures of the palate in his graceful little essays entitled, collectively, "Fireside and Sunshine" (Dutton), that his pages have not only the expected Elian air, but also something of a Sybaritic savor, a more than suggestion of the gourmet, a Dickens-Lamb-Scott enjoyment of the things of sense as embodied in certain favorite eatables and drinkables, whether gracing the cheer-

ful domestic board or served at the convivial coffee-house table, or in the cosy inn-parlor. More than once his enthusiasm moves him to eloquence, the eloquence of terse and apt phraseology. Discoursing of toast, he denounces stale toast as an abomination, for "it is limp and tough and indigent. Moreover, the mastication of it makes no sound. Now the noise from good toast should reverberate in the head like the thunder of July." In a chapter "Concerning Breakfast" we read: "If the boardings are to be believed, the form of porridge now most in vogue is of Quaker origin. Quaker oats, one supposes, should be the very antithesis of wild oats. Porridge — homely, honest fare though it be — is the cause of more strife than any other dish. The great salt-versus-sugar battle is eternally waged above it; for some take salt and some sugar, and they that take salt are the scorn of those that take sugar, and they that take sugar are despised of those that take salt. Quakers being a pacific folk, their oats should have stopped this warfare." Admirable for its deftness of whimsical and yet appropriate characterization is the little chapter on the days of the week. This from an essay on letter-writing may be of interest: "Yet although spelling is now fixed [which one is glad to learn], pronunciation is not, and what we lose of individuality in writing we can gain in talk. I sometimes wish that pronunciation were fixed, for it is very embarrassing to be conversing with someone who has a totally different way from one's own of applying stress; and this difficulty has grown since London became a suburb of New York." The essays are reprints, sometimes elaborated; but they were all worth collecting.

*A sketch
of social life
in England.*

To many people the political and constitutional history of England is dry and unattractive. The historian Green was perhaps the first to consider the social side of English history important enough to write about, and his history is still the best all-around account. However, to meet popular demand, short histories of social conditions alone have from time to time appeared. One of the latest and best of these is M. B. Synge's "A Short History of Social Life in England" (A. S. Barnes & Co). In twenty-eight short chapters, covering about four hundred pages, the author gives us a narrative of much interest and considerable value. It is, as the author states, "a book of detail," about the life of English men, women, and children, — their homes, their dress, manners, and etiquette, their religious and superstitious customs, their food, their health, their occupations, crimes and punishment, and many other such matters. The arrangement is somewhat peculiar; no topic is treated fully in one place, but the chapters correspond to the generally accepted divisions of political history, and for each of these periods the author gives an account of the more important social forces. This method, while not allowing unity of treatment, makes the book useful to read in connection with a purely political account.

There are no references to authorities, no bibliographies, and no footnotes; for all of these omissions the average reader will be thankful and the student regretful. The author treats the entire subject as one of development, advance, and betterment, and does it very successfully. The work is evidently based on wide reading and research. A feature is the frequent quotation from original sources of apt anecdotes, appropriate incidents, etc. One quotation, from an old book on etiquette, advises that "if you eat with another, turn over the nicest pieces to him," and never touch more than three fingers to the meat; another, from a physician's handbook, advises young doctors to "tell the patient you will by God's help cure him, but inform his friends that the case is a serious one . . . suppose you know nothing, say there is an obstruction of the liver . . . especially use the word 'obstruction' for patients do not understand it, which is important"; from a similar book is quoted a prescription for that complaint now known as "spring fever": "Shave the patient's head and anoint it with honey; the flies will so worry him that he will continually strike out at them, which will cure his lethargy." Each chapter has much of such matter well incorporated into the text. For the 407 pages there is an index containing 74 entries; it is little less than insulting to the reader to put such an index in a book of this sort.

*For readers
in France
and America.*

It is rare that an author succeeds in writing a book which is full of interest for the readers of the two great Republics of the world. This feat has been accomplished by Abbé Felix Klein, Professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris, already favorably known to American readers through his book on "The Land of the Strenuous Life," published last year. Professor Klein has had the ingenious idea of writing a book in the character of a young American student who is making his first visit to France. (La Découverte du Vieux Monde, par un Etudiant de Chicago.) From this vantage-point he is able to describe attractive regions of that country, and to discuss entertainingly some of the great problems now confronting the French nation without shocking the patriotic pride and sensitiveness of his compatriots. As Professor Klein has proved himself a sympathetic and careful observer, both at home and in this country, he has been able, while doing full justice to the many admirable sides of modern French civilization, to point out numerous inconsistencies and absurdities in contemporary social and political organization. But whether he takes us to Paris or to Rouen, to Auvergne or to Le Quercy, his method is the same. By vivid and often charming descriptions, he acquaints us with the physical nature of the region; while by making his various characters express their opinions, or by his own reflections, he eloquently discusses the problems of the day. The lack of initiative and ambition found among young Frenchmen of good birth, education, and

ability, deplored as a serious menace by contemporary writers, is illustrated by Bernard de Pujol, while Abbé Lagrange represents the broad-minded and thoughtful members of the French clergy. Of course the book has a special interest for readers who have lived in France, who have been impressed by certain sides of French life, and who are familiar with the various leaders of French thought, some of whom express their views in the book under an assumed name. Even where we cannot agree with the author's conclusions — for example, in regard to the Protestant Church — we must admire and endorse his usually sane and fair attitude toward the problems he treats.

*Auguste Rodin
and his work.*

The career of Auguste Rodin is an exemplification of Victor Hugo's words: "Ami, cache ta vie et répands tes œuvres." If few biographers have had as simple materials at their command as were within reach of Mr. Frederick Lawton while he was preparing his "Life and Work of Auguste Rodin" (Scribner), still fewer have understood as well as he the art of extracting from such materials as they possessed every item of information that would serve more fully to illustrate the genius and the career of the person they commemorated, or to display more clearly the blended or conflicting lights and shades of his character. Unlike most noted persons, the sculptor's record is not "buried under a mountain of heterogeneous record"; his life has been modest, simple, and retired. Rodin occupies a unique position among the sculptors of his time. His present biographer, without attempting to establish any exact and definite precedence for his achievement over that of all others, asserts that his name will rank in the future among the foremost of the great masters of the statuary art. England, quick to recognize eminence in foreigners, has honored Rodin with the Presidency of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, succeeding Whistler. Rodin was born in Paris on the 12th of November, 1840, and showed early ability as an artist. From this early talent sprang a style aimed at most of his brethren, and the hostility of sculptors of the orthodox school has been throughout, and is still, only too patent. If Rodin's position during the past few years, as Vice-President of the "Société Nationale des Beaux Arts," has enabled him to give more weighty utterance to his own convictions, these are none the less considered by the majority of French sculptors as rank heterodoxy. "They will not understand my realism," says Rodin. "For them sculpture should not endeavor to represent flesh and blood and bone, since marble and bronze do not possess the colours which in painting create the illusion of life. I, on the contrary, claim that the sculptor can reach the same result if he will reproduce with fidelity and intensity the model he has before him. It is with his eyes fixed on life that he must work; and his art will be able to represent it entire, when he has observed sufficiently

and has sufficiently trained his fingers." Mr. Lawton's well-illustrated volume is a work of close and cogent reasoning, eminently fair and candid, and must promote a better understanding of the relative positions of representatives of the plastic art on questions which seem to involve serious but not necessarily irreconcilable antagonism.

*Sound advice to
college students.*

In President Hadley's "Baccalaureate Addresses, and Other Talks on Kindred Themes" (Scribner) there is a tone of fellowship and sympathy, a recognition of the common collegiate and human tie uniting him with his hearers, that must have made these short and unstudied discourses appeal with force to the audience addressed. That they did so appeal is partly proved by the request that they should be gathered together in book form for permanent preservation. They dwell, very properly and naturally, on the grand fundamentals of character and citizenship, of individual and social virtue, and, in the large wholesome sense, of piety and religion. That the latter can be taught as a thing apart is of course emphatically denied. "I believe," says the author, "that both in school life and in after life the moral training and the secular training must be so interwoven that each becomes a part of the other." A return to something like the old system of a regular college curriculum is favored. "Our college graduates of recent years," we read, "find that indiscriminate election of studies has meant intellectual dissipation. In short, we have learned that the sugar-plums of education do not furnish a strengthening intellectual diet." The greater importance of being than doing, of character than visible performance, is emphasized; and there is good augury in the writer's assurance that "our country still aspires to be led by men who shall prove their claim for leadership, not by concrete material achievements, but by their character and their ideals." The simple, straightforward style of these addresses is engaging, even to the reader in his closet; to the hearers of the spoken word it must have been much more so. A slight error (of the types, probably) gives us "Except the Lord *keep* the house," etc.; and another inaccuracy, less chargeable to the long-suffering compositor, is the assigning of Mr. Kipling's "Recessional" to the Queen's fiftieth-anniversary celebration, instead of to her Jubilee.

*More of the
inside views of
Reconstruction.*

In the second volume of his "Documentary History of Reconstruction" (Arthur H. Clark Co.), the first volume of which was reviewed in these columns Jan. 1, 1907, Professor Fleming gives ample material to illuminate actual conditions under the Reconstruction governments, with special reference to race relations, political morality, and economic, educational, and religious matters during the carpet-bag régime, and the final undoing of Reconstruction. The political rascality of the carpet-bag governments is the feature usually most emphasized by historians. To this

Professor Fleming devotes about 130 out of 455 pages. The chapter on Educational Problems leaves the impression that the carpet-baggers deserve less credit for the public schools than some have been disposed to give them. Even these were used for pecculation, as the report of the superintendent of education in Louisiana in 1871 will show. How they were used to influence political action is revealed in the catechism which followed the arithmetic lesson in some of the Florida schools, the whole object of which was to inculcate loyalty to the Republican party and inspire hatred of Democrats. The church, which plays so important a part in the social life of the South, receives due attention in this volume. The chapter on Social and Industrial Conditions throws much light on the relation of the races, the real condition of the negro, and the difficulties of industrial reorganization. Each chapter is preceded by explanatory notes by the editor. To anyone who wishes to make a thorough study of Reconstruction, these volumes will be invaluable. They supply most of the essentials of McPherson's work, and also a great deal of matter not found there at all. With three volumes to his credit, Professor Fleming now takes rank as one of the leading historians of Reconstruction. The South is to be congratulated that one of her sons is able and willing to devote his time and talents to so important a work.

The Hygiene of Mind.

The modern doctrine of the intimacy of connection between mental function and bodily condition carries with it a vast system of practical consequences. Hygienic measures and warnings have taken place side by side with moral exhortations, or have replaced them. A convenient and sensible handbook, setting forth the doctrines of sound health of mind, is furnished by Dr. T. S. Clouston in his volume entitled "The Hygiene of Mind" (Dutton). The nature of brain action, its dependence upon the muscular, nutritive, and supporting systems, the changes of state in the several ages of man, the momentous doctrines of heredity, the special liabilities of the periods of life, the questions of diet and exercise, the reflex influences of good cheer and healthy-mindedness — all these are plainly handled, with no very great brilliancy of illustration or novelty of insight, yet effectively and intelligibly. The book is a readable and practical contribution to its topic. It reflects a clinical interest in the workings of mind, but lacks the insight into the underlying psychological relations that might well sharpen the contours and add interest to the details of the ensemble.

A storied city of the South.

It is in a fine spirit of reverence for the traditions of her home-land that Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel has written the volume entitled "Charleston: The Place and the People" (Macmillan). While she modestly disclaims all pretense to have written a history of the place she loves so dearly, Mrs. Ravenel has omitted few of the incidents, — tragic, romantic, prosaic,

selfish, — which have taken place at Charleston during the two hundred and fifty years that the city has sat on her low shores and listened to her rivers flowing into the ocean. The scene has varied less than the actors, who are many — Indians, Englishmen, Huguenots, Covenanters, pirates, priests, prelates, Nonconformists, soldiers, Tories, Federalists, Nullificationists, Unionists, Secessionists. Of all these Mrs. Ravenel tells, — but above all of a society whose like the world will not see again, since all that produced it has gone forever. The charm of a past so eventful broods over the city in a remarkable degree, and the wistfulness of a love that looks back to a day that is dead touches the pages with a grace very much at one with the theme. In spite of Mrs. Ravenel's disclaimer, she has written a real history, and our only regret is that the very noble restraint with which she speaks of the sorrowful days of the war between the states has prevented her from telling many things which we are sure she knows and which we should greatly like to know also. The illustrations in the volume are in unusual harmony with the text, and are full of distinction and of charm.

Justice and injustice in courts of law.

In a book entitled "The Prisoner at the Bar" (Scribner), Mr. Arthur Train, Assistant District Attorney in New York, has made some extremely interesting observations about the administration of criminal justice. The object of his book, he tells us, is to correct a general erroneous impression as to certain phases of criminal justice, and to give a concrete idea of its actual workings in large cities. He takes up these phases in successive chapters devoted to the subjects of crime and criminal procedure. The work, in no sense technical, gives a clear notion of the function of lawyer, judge, juror, and witness, and lays bare the evils of the law's delays, its "red-tape" and its "tricks." The present method of procedure, Mr. Train considers in many respects archaic; but he does not discuss the subject of criminal-law reform. He states, however, that the present conditions are due to "our exaggerated regard for personal liberty coupled with a wholesale adoption of the technicalities of English law" which we have now outgrown. The author deplores the lack of respect for the law characteristic of the American people as a whole. Although thoroughly serious in purpose, he lightens his chapters with amusing anecdote, and thus gives us an entertaining as well as a strikingly suggestive book.

Guide-posts to the lore of ancient Egypt.

Professor Breasted's four volumes of "Ancient Records" (University of Chicago Press) contain a mass of material classified chronologically. But that classification alone is the smallest part of the value of the series. The documents entire are now thoroughly indexed under eleven groups or themes that practically analyze their contents. These themes are comprehensive enough to satisfy the most fastidious antiquarian. They embrace ten pages on the

divine names of the ancient Egyptians, as many more on the temples of Egypt, and a full twelve-page list of old Egypt's kings. Persons, titles, offices, and ranks cover more than thirty-five pages. The geography index is a splendid illustration of the illuminating character of these old records. More than thirty pages reveal the completeness of the information that helps us identify so many of these important ancient sites. An admirable general or miscellaneous index is almost an analysis of some of those old texts. Egyptian, Hebrew, and Arabic indexes are purely for the scholar, and are useful chiefly in locating the use of these tongues in the popular translations. The student of Egyptian can find where the inscriptions of the great work of Lepsius are classified in the make-up of the "Ancient Records." Now we have a great work ready at hand with one of the best indexes ever constructed, making every fact available by its comprehensive system for quick and easy reference.

*Folk-tales
and legends
of Hawaii.*

The contrast between bright and sunny Hawaii of to-day and its early traditional life as revealed in song and story is shown in an interesting collection of native legends compiled by Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, under the title of "Hawaiian Folk Tales" (McClurg). The editor remarks that it is becoming more and more a matter of regret that a larger amount of systematic effort was not expended in early years in gathering and preserving the folk-lore of the Hawaiians, wherein is buried so much of the history of this people. The early attempts of Dibble and Pogue to gather material from the Hawaiians have preserved much that would otherwise have been lost; and no one of late years had a better opportunity than King Kalakaua to collect the *meles, kaaoa*, and traditions of his race. Mr. Thrum points out that Judge Fornander's manuscript collection of *meles*, legends, and genealogies, in the vernacular, has fortunately become, by purchase, the property of the Hon. C. R. Bishop, which insures for posterity the result of one devoted scholar's efforts to rescue the ancient traditions that are gradually slipping away. The myths and legends of this tiny kingdom under tropical skies have a value not only for the historian of the islands, but for the student of folk-lore as well, suggesting the credibility of miracles, the spiritual significance of trivial events, and many other interesting things.

NOTES.

Dr. Eugene E. Agger is the author of a monograph on "The Budget in the American Commonwealths," which is published for Columbia University by the Macmillan Co.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish in a single volume the two latest plays of M. Maeterlinck. The "Joyzelle" is translated by Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos, and the "Monna Vanna" by Mr. Alfred Sutro.

Among the books which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have in train for Spring publication is Albert Von Ruville's "William Pitt: Earl of Chatham." The work will appear in three volumes, and will be illustrated.

A volume of "Lettres Choiesies des Madame de Sévigné," edited by M. Charles Boreux, and the two great comedies of Beaumarchais, edited by M. Jules Claretie, are the latest additions to the "Classiques Française," published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"As You Like It" and "The Merchant of Venice" are two volumes of "The New Hudson Shakespeare," published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. The revision of the late Dr. Hudson's notes has been done by Drs. Ebenezer C. Black and Andrew J. George. Each volume has for a frontispiece an old title-page in facsimile reproduction.

Mr. John T. McCutcheon's "Congressman Pumphrey: The People's Friend" is published in book form by the Bobbs-Merrill Co. The cartoons and the text happily supplement each other, and it is difficult to say which is the more admirable. This publication, although humorous in form, is in reality a very searching and serious study of our present-day political morality.

The second volume of "The Oxford Treasury of English Literature," edited by Messrs. G. E. and W. H. Hadow, is now published by Mr. Henry Frowde. Its special subject is "The Growth of the Drama," and it serves as an excellent companion to the study of Shakespeare, by exhibiting the work of his predecessors and contemporaries.

"The Story of Father Van den Brock, O.P.," is an addition to the "Lakeside Series of English Readings," published by Messrs. Ainsworth & Co. The life of this Dutch missionary, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, is singularly well worth reading, and should prove an inspiration to the serious-minded school children for whose use it has been prepared.

An unexpected demand for Lord Avebury's "On Municipal and National Trading," which speedily exhausted the first edition, has led to the reprinting of this work with a few corrections by the author, in a cheaper form. The book first appeared shortly before the recent county elections in London, and was much quoted by the leaders in that contest.

We mentioned recently the republication of Mr. Arthur Gray Butler's "Harold." Another tragedy by the same author, having for its subject "Charles I.," is now sent forth in a second revised edition by Mr. Henry Frowde. The fine theme is worthily handled in dignified verse, and with an effort to hold in even grasp the balance of historical justice.

New editions of "Fiona Macleod's" early books, "Pharais: A Romance of the Isles" and "The Sin Eater and Other Tales and Legends," will be issued shortly by Messrs. Duffield & Company. Since the death of William Sharp revealed the personality behind this well-known pseudonym, there has been a marked revival of interest in these earlier volumes.

As a memento of the recent Longfellow celebration, nothing more pleasing and fitting could have been devised than the "Centennial" edition of the poet's most typical shorter piece, "The Hanging of the Crane," just put forth by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Thirteen illustrations by Mr. Arthur I. Keller reflect with much success the sentiment of the lines, and gain an added interest from having as a background the Craigie House at Cambridge, so intimately associated

with Longfellow's life. Besides Mr. Keller's drawings, which are printed in photogravure on India paper, there are appropriate decorations on each page of the text by Miss Florence W. Swan. The edition is limited to one thousand numbered copies.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. have begun the publication of a "Large Print Library" with a handsome edition of "Wuthering Heights." The special features of these books are a type unusually readable and a dignified buckram binding with stamped label. They are published at a moderate price, and the public is invited to vote for the books that it would like to have reprinted in this form.

The new "Oxford Edition," published by Mr. Henry Frowde, of "The Complete Poetical Works of John Keats" is edited, of ancient right, by Mr. H. Buxton Forman. It gives us a portrait, a lengthy introduction, a sixteen-line fragment never before published, and numerous variorum readings in the form of foot-notes. We should judge it to be, on the whole, the most satisfactory of single-volume editions of the poet.

The University of Chicago Press will publish at once a book by Mr. Joseph S. Tunison entitled "The Dramatic Traditions of the Dark Ages." It is usual to regard the "Dark Ages" as a gulf which cuts the history of the drama sharply in two. The author maintains, on the contrary, that the drama had a continuous life. To support this position he has recourse to various little-known authorities, Byzantine and other, and builds up a history of the drama in the Dark Ages.

The thoroughness of research and the mechanical dignity which characterize the series of select bibliographies of American authors published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are maintained in the latest addition to the series, "A Bibliography of Oliver Wendell Holmes," compiled by Mr. George B. Ives. Besides the writings of Dr. Holmes, classified in categories, the volume gives us lists of biographies, signed essays and reviews, anonymous reviews and articles, poems of tribute, and a record of auction sales.

The second annual issue of "The Studio Year-Book of Decorative Art" (John Lane Co.), has just made its appearance. In general form the volume is similar to the special numbers of "The Studio" issued from time to time, — which is to say that it is a paper-bound quarto, well-printed on good paper, and lavishly illustrated in color and half-tone. Text and pictures combine to form a comprehensive guide to the artistic construction, decoration, and furnishing of the home which every householder will find suggestive and interesting, — albeit some of the matter, as for instance the section on fireplaces, has little practical value to any but the English home-builder.

The two concluding volumes of "Literature of Libraries, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" are shortly to be issued by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., under the editorship of Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark public library, and of Mr. Henry W. Kent, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These final issues comprise "De Bibliothecis Syntagma," by Justus Lipsius, and "News from France; or, A Description of the Library of Cardinal Mazarina," by Gabriel Naudé. Printed and bound by the Merrymount Press, as they are, these books comply with the strictest requirements of fine book-making, and are all of moment to the librarian, since they deal with actual collections of books and their use and administration.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 90 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin. Edited by Holo Ogden. In 2 vols., with photogravure portraits, 8vo, gilt tops. Macmillan Co. \$4. net.

Life of Lord Chesterfield: An Account of the Ancestry, Personal Character and Public Services of the Fourth Earl of Chesterfield. By W. H. Craig. With portraits, gilt top, pp. 378. John Lane Co. \$5. net.

The Tragedy of the Cæsars: A Study of the Characters of the Cæsars of the Julian and Claudian Houses. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 670. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.75 net.

HISTORY.

The Union Cause in Kentucky, 1860-1865. By Captain Thomas Speed. With portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 336. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia, 1806. By F. Loraine Petre, with Introduction by Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 311. John Lane Co. \$5. net.

Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound: Portraits and Biographies of the Men Honored in the Naming of Geographic Features of Northwestern America. By Edmond S. Meany. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 344. Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

The Nemesis of Nations: Studies in History: The Ancient World. By W. Romaine Paterson. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 348. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3. net.

Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 364. Longmans, Green, & Co.

A Short History of Mediæval Peoples, from the Dawn of the Christian Era to the Fall of Constantinople. By Robinson Souttar, M.A. Large 8vo, pp. 682. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3. net.

Thucydides the Historian. By Francis Macdonald Cornford. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 252. Longmans, Green, & Co.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Seeing and Hearing. By George W. E. Russell. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 286. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.

German Ideals of To-day, and Other Essays on German Culture. By Kuno Francke. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 341. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.

The Interpretation of Italy during the Last Two Centuries: A Contribution to the Study of Goethe's "Italienische Reise." By Camillo von Klenze. 8vo, pp. 157. University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 net.

The Story of Port Royal. By Ethel Romanes. With photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 608. E. P. Dutton & Co.

English Metrists in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries: Being a Sketch of English Prosodical Criticism during the Last Two Hundred Years. By T. S. Ormond. 12mo, pp. 274. Oxford University Press.

Bards of the Gael and Gail: Examples of the Poetic Literature of Erin. Done into English after the Metres and Modes of the Gael. By George Sigerson, M.D. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 431. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

English Literature and Society in the 18th Century. By Sir Leslie Stephen. New authorized edition; 12mo, gilt top, pp. 207. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

The Disciple of a Saint: Being the Imaginary Biography of Raniero de Landoccio del Pagliarai. By Vida D. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 381. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Three Phi Beta Addresses. By Charles Francis Adams. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 200. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Novels and Stories of Iván Turgénieff. Trans. from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. First vols.: *Fathers and Children*; *Rudin*: A Romance, and *A King Lear of the Steppes*; *A Nobleman's Nest*. On the Eve. Each 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., \$1.25.

The Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen. Copyright edition, revised and edited, with Introductions, by William Archer. Vol. IX., *Rosmersholm*, and *The Lady from the Sea*. 12mo, pp. 349. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

- On the Death of Madonna Laura.** By Francesco Petrarca; rendered into English by Agnes Tobin. With frontispiece, 8vo, uncut. Paul Elder & Co. \$3.
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FICTION.

- Mother.** By Maxim Gorky. Illus., 12mo, pp. 490. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
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- The Windfall.** By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo, pp. 450. Duffield & Co. \$1.50.
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- Prophet's Landing.** By Edwin Asa Dix. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 254. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Cruise of the Shining Light.** By Norman Duncan. 12mo, pp. 344. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- The Penalty.** By Harold Begbie. 12mo, pp. 394. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- The Golden Hawk.** By Edith Ricker. Illus., 12mo, pp. 349. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.
- Davenant.** By Albert Kinross. 12mo, pp. 283. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- John Glynn: A Novel of Social Work.** By Arthur Paterson. 12mo, pp. 335. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- The Demetrian.** By Ellison Harding. 8vo, pp. 314. Brentano's.
- Sir Elyot of the Woods.** By Emma Brooke. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 435. Duffield & Co. \$1.50.
- Dulcibel: A Tale of Old Salem.** By Henry Peterson. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 402. John C. Winston Co. \$1.50.
- Naomi's Transgression.** By Darley Dale. Illus., 12mo, pp. 306. Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.50.
- Family Secrets.** By Marion Foster Washburne. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 212. Macmillan Co. \$1.35.
- The Spider, and Other Tales.** By Carl Ewald; trans. from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 18mo, gilt top, pp. 231. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1. net.
- The Chronicles of Martin Hewitt, Detective.** By Arthur Morrison. New illustrated edition; 12mo, pp. 367. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Dorothy Angaleigh: A Story of War Times.** By Agnes Potter McGee. Illus., 12mo, pp. 333. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Co.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- The Whirlpool of Europe: Austria-Hungary and the Habsburgs.** By Archibald R. and Ethel Colquhoun. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 338. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net.
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- Indiscreet Letters from Peking: Being the Story of the Siege of the Legations in Peking.** By B. L. Putnam Weale. Large 8vo, pp. 447. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2. net.
- Paris.** By Dorothy Menpes; illus. in color, etc., by Mortimer Menpes. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 185. Macmillan Co. \$2. net.
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- The Italian Lakes.** By W. D. McCrackan. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 362. "Little Pilgrimages Series." L. C. Page & Co. \$2.
- The Greater America.** By Ralph D. Paine. Illus., 8vo, pp. 327. Outing Publishing Co. \$1.50 net.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- The Human Element in the Gospels: A Commentary on the Synoptic Narrative.** By George Salmon, D.D.; edited by Newport J. D. White, D.D. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 550. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.50 net.
- A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Gospel according to St. Matthew.** By Willoughby C. Allen, M.A. Large 8vo, pp. 338. "International Critical Commentary." Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3. net.

- Christian Theology and Social Progress: The Hampton Lectures for 1905.** By F. W. Bussell. Large 8vo, pp. 343. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50 net.
- Christianity and the Social Crisis.** By Walter Rauschenbusch. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 427. Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.
- Religion and Experience.** By J. Brierley, B.A. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, pp. 310. Thomas Whittaker. \$1.40 net.
- Introduction to Dogmatic Theology.** By Francis J. Hall, D.D. 12mo, pp. 273. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50 net.
- The Age of Schism: Being an Outline of the History of the Church from A. D. 1804 to A. D. 1808.** By Robert Bruce, M.A. 18mo, pp. 278. "The Church Universal." Macmillan Co. \$1. net.
- Christianity and the Bible.** By Henry F. Waring. 12mo, pp. 353. University of Chicago Press. \$1.
- The Year of Grace.** By George Hodges. 12mo, pp. 308. Thomas Whittaker. \$1. net.
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POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

- The Truce in the East and its Aftermath: Being the Sequel to "The Re-Shaping of the Far East."** By B. L. Putnam Weale. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 647. Macmillan Co. \$3.50 net.
- The Development of Western Civilization: A Study in Ethical, Economic, and Political Evolution.** By J. Dorsey Forrest, Ph.D. Large 8vo, pp. 406. University of Chicago Press. \$2. net.
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- The Conquest of Bread.** By P. Kropotkin. 12mo, pp. 281. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1. net.
- The Cause and Extent of the Recent Industrial Progress of Germany.** By Earl Dean Howard, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 147. "Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. net.
- The Truth about the Congo.** By Frederick Starr. Illus., 8vo, pp. 127. Chicago: Forbes & Co. \$1.
- On Municipal and National Trading.** By Right Hon. Lord Avebury, P.C. New edition; 8vo, pp. 178. Macmillan Co. \$1. net.
- How to Preserve the Local Self-Government of the States: A Brief Study of National Tendencies.** By Elihu Root. Authorized and correct edition; 12mo, pp. 13. Brentano's. Paper.

ART.

- The Gate of Appreciation: Studies in the Relation of Art to Life.** By Carleton Noyes. Large 8vo, pp. 280. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2. net.
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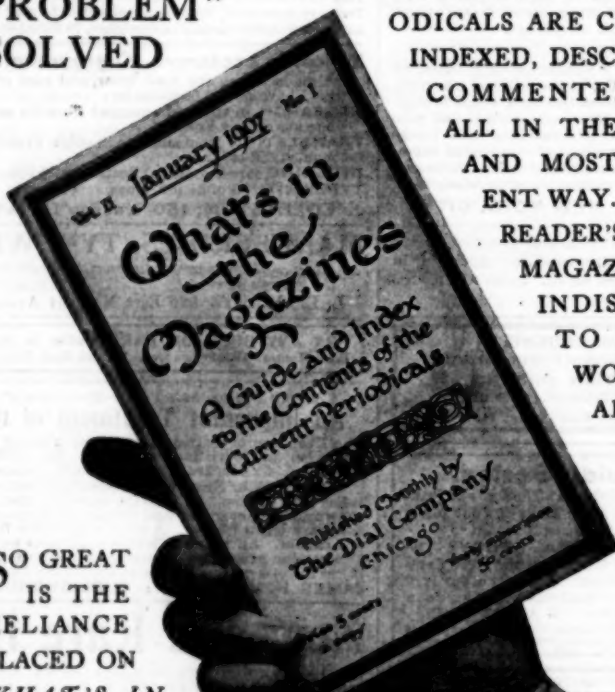
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